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continuity of the real world with mind is the inevitable goal and climax of twentieth-century physical realism as opposed to eclectic materialism." "If the object is to be real in its fullness, as it is the merit of that doctrine to affirm, it must be maintained in connection with its complete conditions. To try and hypostatize it apart from organisms and their minds is an evasion of the task. . . . Abstraction is an abandonment of the quest."

FLORENCE C. LAMONT.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

The Elements of Psychology. DAVID R. MAJOR. Columbus, Ohio: R. G. Adams and Company. 1914. Pp. xv + 413.

The revised edition of Professor Major's work is almost identical with the original edition. Sundry corrections, notably of anatomical errors, and some slight additions are made. Minor rearrangements of material have also been undertaken—such as bringing what was formerly printed under "The Nature of Attention," into a new section entitled "Popular View of Attention."

The reviewer in commenting upon the unrevised edition expressed the wish that some portions of the text had been less of the nature of pabulum, since in his judgment one way of raising standards of scholarship is to presuppose a modicum of intelligence in one's students. It may be that this opinion was unjustified, but it still remains difficult for him to conceive how students of college age should require the enlightenment of the following paragraph which has been added to the section "Thought as Judgment." In explanation of the phrase "relation to other things" (p. 252) we have the following:

"Suppose one is thinking of a boulder's 'relations' to other things. To assert that the boulder lies to the right or left, east or west, above or below, inside or outside, of some other specified thing, that it is east of a given oak tree and inside an iron fence, is to utter judgments regarding its *spatial* relations. Temporally regarded, one may continue, the boulder in its present form antedates certain geologic events and is subsequent to certain others. Again, one is thinking of *causal* relations when one affirms that the boulder's present form and position are due to glacial action. One may designate its further relations by noting that it is composed of certain substances and belongs to such and such a class of rocks. These may serve as examples of statements regarding the physical relations in which objects stand to one another. We also speak of 'human relations,' the relations in which human beings stand to one another, *e. g.*, parent and child, principal and agent, author and reader, judge and jury, general and army, class and pupil, society and individual, and so on."

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